# THE WASHINGTON TIMES

FRANK A. MUNSEY

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Any person who cannot buy the Morning, Afternoon, or Sunday Edition of The Times on any news stand in Washington, in suburban towns, on railroad trains, or elsewhere, will confer a favor by notifying the Publisher of The Times, Corner Tenth and D Sts., Washington, D. C.

#### SYMPATHY OF ALL AMERICA.

The sympathy of every American mother will go out to Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt as she watches by the bedside of the President's promising son in the old Bay State.

Illness is often the one touch of nature that crowds out the selfishness of competitive life, that smooths differences of opinion, and opens the benevolent well-spring of commiseration. With Americans sympathy is a characteristic. The American heart, though sorely troubled, softens quickly at the signal of distress. And so long as this people retains that lovable trait it will grow greater, for there is more than the mere material at the root of genuine greatness.

The President and his wife know by intuition that they have the tender regard of the nation in this hour of uncertainty. The national prayer is that they may be spared from bereavement.

#### THE DISTRICT LOAN.

velopment project in the City of States. Washington comes up for debate, the Taking the broad view, the better situation of the Capital will doubtless | ment of Washington is a project that be much more plainly defined than it should command the support of every

est to all those who desire to aid in Therefore the debate of the Washingthe upbuilding of the home of Ameri- ton loan bill will be awaited with can government. It will show who is keer interest.

When the bill to authorize a Gov-, in favor of local expansion, and it ernment loan to the District of may determine how far nationalism Columbia from the National Treass has taken the place of provincialism mry in order to proceed with the de- in certain districts of the United

part of the Union. But there are The debate will be of great inter- some who do not take the broad view.

#### IN BEHALF OF CIVILIZATION.

It is gratifying to note that a bill to stamp out anarchy and protect the highest officials from the professional assassin has been favorably reported to the House of Representatives. In the days of grief and excitement following the obsequies of the late President many measures were offered in Congress to check the growth of that pernicious class of which Czolgosz was a type. These measures have been boiled down, revised, harmonized, and made into a bill which seems to cover the ground well, and to guarantee a much-needed reform.

Anarchy is probably the most insidious disease of the international body politic. It cannot be eradicated by toleration, by education, or by mild treatment. Heroic remedies are necessary to eliminate it and to restrain its advocates from either obeying or disseminating the propaganda upon which it rests.

When Congress makes the bill reported from Representative Ray's committee into a law, it will have taken a step in the right direction. Anarchy is as great an enemy of liberty as of monarchy. It objects to authority in any form. Therefore, authority, which is civilization, must eliminate anarchy, which is barbarism.

# "CURRENT PRESS COMMENT.

between compers and Wu Ting-fang try is indebted chiefly to Senator Morwould put a boiler factory on a dead hush.

Senatorial Versatility.

Memphis Commercial Appeal-Senator Patterson of Colorado rises in the morning a Conservative Fusionist: by noon he is a State's rights old-line Democrat, and he goes to bed a howling prairle fire Populist. Possibly the next morning he may wake up a Prohibitionist.

# An Absurd Tax.

Philadelphia Times-While Congress is taking off the war duties it should include the utterly ridiculous and indefen-

# A Dispenser of Sunshine.

Milwaukee Seatinel-"Joseph Jefferson has lately joined the Sunshine Society." Dear old Rip, thou hast been a dispenser of it all thy life, and the clouds which gather round thy westering sun are radiant with the gratitude of many a weary

#### Poor Rockefeller's Income. Philadelphia North American-Standard

Oil still manages to struggle along and keep the wolf from Mr. Rockefeller's door Its first quarterly dividend for this fiscal year is \$20,000,000, making Mr. Rockefeller's share of all dividends up to date only \$128,000,000.

# The Drum Beat in France.

Emperor William is manifesting a fierce I, who took a great interest in his experi and ominous interest in the "Babylonian regiments immediately.

# The Cinderella of Streams,

of navigable streams." All things come honored with a rich salary. around to him who will but wait, even poetry to the Chicago River.

# For a Finish.

Houston Post-Too bad we can't send one or two New York tunnels to Samar

# Anent Mr. Hitchcock.

Atlantic Constitution-Mr. Tom Hitchcock having acted like a lineal descendant of Balanm's saddle animal about his opera box, has accepted something just as good and withdrawn his ears from public view until the Prince Henry gala-night ar-

# Chicago's Vaulting Ambition.

Pittsburg Dispatch-Did anyone suppose that New York could have a street explosion and that Chicago would not turn in and beat it? If blowing up streets is a metropolitan habit Chicago will not let anything stand in the way of proving its standing in that class.

# A Lugobrious Feast.

Hartford Courant-Hon. David B. Hill did not attend the Brooklyn dollar-aplate dinner to Hon. Bird S. Coler, after ull; but he sent a real nice letter. Hon. Lewis Nixon attended and made a speech, but told the reporters beforehand that there was "no political significance" in Coroner Michael J. Flaherty presided over the juneral baked meats.

Senator Morgan and the Canal. Montgomery Advertiser-The friends of a canal across the American Isthmus to be constructed and operated by our Government have reason to congratulate themselves upon the present outlook. The

Atlanta Constitute - A jawing match are today; and for this outlook the coungan, the most conspicuous, ablest, and

## undoubtedly the greatest scheme ever un dertaken by the Government. Stand Up and Be Counted.

most varnest advocate of what is to be

Cleveland Plain Dealer-Filling the twenty-one vacant panels in the Hall of Fame has been postponed until 1905. Is there a living American who could count one of these panels provided he died haps. Who else?

#### THE FATHER OF SUBMARINE NAVIGATION!

The father of submarine navigation may be said to be Cornells Drebbel, philosopher and scientific inventor, who early in the seventeenth century constructed a submarine vessel that was successfully navigated under the Thames from Westminster to Greenwich. Therefore at the present juncture, when the idea of penetrating the depths of the sea by means of ubmarine craft has become sensational and interesting to the public, some par ticulars of the life of this remarkable man and of his wonderful submarine

boat may be furnished. Drebbel was born at Alkmaar, Holland, in 1572, and appears to have made a name for himself by reason of his inventive and scientific genius. In the year of 1606 or Milwaukee Sentinel-The French war thereabout he came to England and was office is excited over the intelligence that given lodgings in Eltham Palace by James ments. After sojourning in this country Origin of Hebrew Ideas." Officers on for a period of six years, during which leave have been ordered to rejoin their he claimed to have discovered perpetual motion, he proceeded to Prague to take up the post of tutor to the young Prince of Austria, an office which he filled so St. Paul Dispatch-Elliott Flower has well that he was afterward chosen coun called the Chicago River the "Cinderella cilor to the Emperor Ferdinand H, and

In 1620 Prague was captured by the King of Bohemin, and Drebbel, with several members of the imperial council, was imprisoned and sentenced to death. From this fate he was rescued by the personal representations of the King of England, and at his release promptly returned to this country.

It was shortly after his second arrival in London that Drebbel constructed his wonderful impermeable submarine boat, in which twelve rowers and some passengers could stay. This vessel appears to have embodied the principle commo to all modern submersible craft-namely, of the water ballast compartments, with pumps for emptying them, to restore buoyancy. Respiration was obtained by means of a wonderful liquid invented by Drebbel himself, and called "quintessence of nir." This liquid had the properties of purifying and regenerating vitiated air. In this boat also "a person could see under the surface of the water, and without candle light, as much as he needed to read in the Bible or any other book," and it is supposed that the internal illumination was provided by means of phospho rescent substances. If the accounts of the matter are correct Drebbel submerger and navigated his boat from Westminster to Greenwich, a distance of four miles.

After this James I was anxious to test the apparatus for himself, but was eventually dissunded by his courtiers, who believed the inventor was in league with Old Nick. Drebbel jealously guarded the secret of his invention, and died in 1634 without having been able to perfect it. The fate of the boat is a mystery.-Lon-

# OUESTION OF TAXATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By J. H. GALLINGER, Senator From New Hampshire.

"I have confidence that Congress will, in its wisdom, improve existing conditions by legislation and secure for the Government and the District a reasonably fair and equitable distribution of the burdens of faxation."

markable privileges as they enjoy and reservations, including the mag- is not now the case. cannot reasonably be conferred with- nificent Congressional Library. out an adequate return in the matter of local taxation.

Government and the District, nor to have a tax of that kind

FOR CORONATIONS.

It may be of interest to point out at

this time that the most expensive corona-

tion on record was that of the present

Czar of Russia. Upward of \$15,000,000 was

spent by the Government alone, and fully

another \$5,000,000 by the public authori-

ties of various Russian towns. The rep-

resentatives of other Powers vied with

each other in lavish outlays, and, count-

ing the sums spent by other persons, the

coronation of Nicholas II cannot have

The coronation of Czar Nicholas I was

also a very expensive affair. The then

Duke of Devonshire was the British rep-

resentative, and he spent fully \$150,000 cf

his own money in connection with it. The

coronation of George IV was the most

expensive in English annals, and this

ost only \$12,500,000. Of this amount

\$125,000 was expended on the coronation

The cost of the coronation of George III

did not amount to half that of the corona-

tion of George IV. The whole cost of the

coronation of William IV amounted

to only \$150,000, and that of Queen Vic-

toria to \$359,000 .- Philadelphia Bulletin.

robe and \$225,000 on the crown.

cost much less than \$25,000,000.

MILLIONS SPENT

+ opinion that is calculated to create | that the District is running in debt

cerned. concerned.

In the State of New Hampshire the acquiesce. tax rate in the different towns and I have never been able to discover cities varies from \$1.50 to \$2.67, the why valuable real estate, lying out-The question of taxation is always average being about \$1.85. In the city side of the compact part of the city, troublesome one, and every com- of Concord, where I reside, the tax should be taxed as farm lands. For nunity naturally feels that the tax rate varies from \$2 to \$2.20, on a per- the most part such property is owned rate should be reduced rather than centage of valuation quite as large as by men of wealth, who are holding increased. In this respect Washing that of the District of Columbia. I it with the expectation that it will be ton is not different from every other understand that the tax rate here is subdivided and sold for building purcommunity, and there is no ground \$1.50, which certainly is a very low poses. A fair value should be placed for just criticism that the people of rate for a city that has the ad- upon all such property, and taxes Washington desire to keep the tax vantages that Washington enjoys, in- assessed accordingly. In connection

As to the matter of a tax on per-

of the harsh criticisms that have been system of personal taxation may not should object.

pre udice against the District, and to is an overwhelming reason why some result in harm to all interests con- new sources of taxation should be discovered, and no good reason oc-So far as my observation goes, Con- curs to me why a degree of relief gress is disposed to deal justly and may not be obtained by a reasonable liberally with the District, and harsh tax upon personal property. On that criticisms of Congress will not help point I feel confident that common the matter, so far as the District is ground will be discovered, in which both Congress and the District will

rate as low as possible. At the same cluding the distribution of vast sums therewith it seems to me that the time the people of this city should of Government money, the privileges same tax rate should be imposed keep in mind the fact that such re- of the Government buildings, parks, upon it as upon city property, which

Of course, it is hopeless to expect equality of taxation. That subject sonal property, I think I am safe in has been agitated from the earliest I do not care to discuss the ques- saying that a very large proportion days of civilization until the present tion of the partnership between the of the towns and cities of the country time, and no one has been found wise enough to solve the problem. While enter into any argument as to I realize the fact that in that re- that is so, the fact remains that a whether or not the organic act has spect Washington is somewhat dif- system of taxation approximately seen violated by either party. I will, ferently situated from other commu- equal in its operations can be devised, however, venture to say that many nities, and yet I see no reason why a and to which no reasonable taxpayer

made upon Congress are, in my opin- be adopted that will do justice to all I have confidence that Congress ion, without justification, and that parties, and not result in harm to the will, in it wisdom, improve existing when a prominent lawyer of the city District. My notion is that the law conditions by legislation, and secure recently declared that the Govern- should be carefully framed so as not for the Government and the District ment ought to pay seven-tenths of to be too inquisitorial, and granting a reasonably fair and equitable disthe taxes, he gave expression to an all reasonable exemptions. The fact tribution of the burdens of taxation.

### THE STRENUOUS LIFE.

The strenuous life! The strenuous life! What does it mean? What does it mean? It's the war of the few 'gainst many an odd, A fight for the right by a knight or a clod. The strenuous life! The strenuous life!

The strenuous life! The strenuous life! Cowards, avaunt! Courage in front! Just the battle of brave for the better of men With muscle or mind, with sword or with pen. The strenuous life! The strenuous life!

III.

The strenuous life! The strenuous life! Men with stout hearts! Men with stout hearts! A wooing of fate by the weaker men's side, Though blood is the wine and death be the bride, The strenuous life! The strenuous life!

# NATIONAL BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION THE FOOD OF

Necessary for better police work in

| Amount asked from Congress not

By CAPT. MICHAEL P. EVANS, Superintendent of the Chicago Police Bureau of Identification,

members of Congress believe that the figures can be past five years, and is supported and quest will be considered moderate.

men bership therein. tributing will continue to pay assess- law a great deal. ments as formerly), and that it be placed In a great many cases the identification

of Justice. tion of this system would help to build from our citizens. up the national bureau.

The amount asked for is small when Postoffice Department furnish the number and the value of property destroyed. Then | will be wisely and koneatly expended.

As to the bill now before Congress, ask- | obtain from the American Bankers' Asng for an appropriation for \$25,000 for sociation of the United States the number the purpose of helping to build up and of banks burglarized in that State enlarge the National Bureau of Identi- in the same year, and the value of fication, I am informed that some of the property destroyed. (I think these tow-headed girl staggering homeward neasure was for the purpose of newly es- the Pinkertons' National Detective tablishing a national bureau. While this Agency, which is employed by the bankis true in one sense, the facts are that ers' association.) Then figure up the the National Bureau of Identification is losses in both cases and compare it with now established, and has been so for the the \$25,000 asked for. I believe the re-

maintained by the several cities having The National Bureau of Identification is organized especially for the purpose of I am informed that what the board of identifying professional criminals. Now, governors desire to do is to make this what does the identification of professionureau national, not only in name, but al criminals mean? To the average citiin fact. To accomplish this, they desire | zen the question of identification of crimthat Congress appropriate \$25,000 to main- | inals may mean little or nothing, but to tain and extend it (the cities now con- police departments and all officers of the

under the supervision of the Department of a prisoner means the breaking down of the prisoner; a confession, which fur-Many of the smaller cities are not using nishes valuable information by which ofthe anthropometric or Bertillon system ficers are enabled to arrest other crimof identification. If they could procure inals; the breaking up of "fences," where assistance in the way of having Bertil- stolen property is sold, and, best of all, ion instructors sent to them, the adop- the recovery of property that is stolen

With the character, reputation, and standing of the present board of governors compared with the great good it would of the National Bureau of Identification, ecomplish. I respectfully make this sug- and, in addition, the assistance of the gestion: Take one State in this great chief of the Secret Service of the United Union, may the State of Ohio; have the States and the chief inspector of the Postoffice Department, the affairs of the National Bureau of Identification will be of postoffices burglarized during the past splendidly administered, and no one will year, the amount of money, etc., stolen question that every dollar appropriated

There are nine members of the Senat-

who were born in the '20's of the last cen-

tury, and all except one of them have seen

long service in that great legislative

body. Singular as it may seem, the eld-

est of the nine-Senator Pettus-is just

serving his first term. All of the nine

are men of national reputation and wield

powerful influence, indeed, they get most

everything they ask at the hands of the

Senate. The immortal nine, as they have

been called, were born within a few years

of each other. Senator Pettus heads the

list. He was born in 1821, and his col-

league, Mr. Morgan, in 1824. Senators

Hawley, Hoar, and Bate first saw the

light of day in 1826; Senators Platt (of

Connecticut) and Stewart were ushered

into the world in 1827, and Senators Cul-

lom and Allison came two years later-

1829. The youngest Senator is Joseph

Welden Bailey of Texas. Ha was born

in 1863. The oldest member in the House

of Representatives is Galusha A. Grow of

Pennsylvania. He is in his seventy-ninth

year, and the youngest member is John

J. Feely of Illinois, having been born in

OF THE SENATE.

#### THE ANCIENTS Grandfather's Cider.

You can talk about the fluffy, puffy bread as white as snow, The apple tarts and golden marma

iade. The pumpkin ples of monstrous size all shinin' in a row, various other things that nother made;" An' But, as in vivid retrospection, I live

once again the past,

can ever take— It's pleasant recollection (in its spell it binds me fast) Of the apple cider granddad used to

There is one thing from me naught

I remember-I remember long ago when life was sweet, An' we'd gather 'round the fireplace at night.

As we'd pile the logs on higher keep in' up a roarin' fire, An' we all would scrooch up close my, 'twas a sight! Then we'd roast a cup of chestnuts,

while the old folks told us tales, An' we'd round off with a monstrous chunk o' cake; Then we'd all look sort o' solemn like we orten't but we did

Drink the apple cider granddad used to make. -Atlanta Constitution.

He must have coffee and plenty of it, and a little meat. Butter is practically unknown to him, lard being used in its stead. He rarely uses milk, eggs or white flour, and he never thinks of buying any of the better cuts of meat. Canned oods, familiar to every American worker are absolutely unknown to him. His staple food is rye bread, which he buys in enormous loaves. His wife or his little girl goes to market for this bread, and brings it home clasped in her arms unwrapped. I have seen a little tot of a from with a loaf almost as big as she was, and as she walked she gnawed lustily at the flinty end of the loaf. Indeed, I have heard it said that the eating of this hardcrusted bread gives the German workman teeth of unequaled excellence. And this bread is good, thoroughly good. The Government, which supervises everything and everybody, guards the rve bread of the people with jealous care. The bakers are watched, compelled to give full weight and make good bread. I have eaten it in a number of different towns, and it was always sweet to the taste and wholes This bread is fairly cheap, costing usually from 25 to 50 pfennigs (9 to 12 cents) loaf, though it, too, has risen in price with increased demand.-The Outlook.

GERMAN WORKMEN.

# Plea of an Old Soldier for the Aged Clerks.

Kindly allow an old soldier a little space to make known his grievance. He is past the allotted seventy years, so kindly alluded to by Messrs. Gillette and Gallagher, yet he feels able and does perform the duties assigned in the big Printery on North Capitol Street.

He has been there twenty years, and hopes to be allowed to end his days there, as so many of the noble band have done who, forty years ago, dropped the plow in the furrow, the tools in the shop, the pen in the office, and hastened away at their country's call.

As has been truly said, we are dying fast enough, and there will soon be plenty of room, so far as we are concerned, in every department of the Government.

Why not let us alone? No legislation is needed on that point. The heads of the departments are the ones to say whether we earn our money and many of us have families and dear ones to whom our wages are a necessity. Why should they be deprived of them? It is all we have to keep want from the door. I think I voice the feelings of the

ommunity when I say: "Gentlemen, call a halt. Let us work and earn our living as long as we are able, and do not say to the old graybeards: 'You are past the limit; get out; we want your places, as we did not place you there." "

There are many on Capitol Hill past the limit. Do they feel too old to do their work? I shall watch their votes and see, I cannot believe they do until thus convinced.

H. H. LAZELL

# ART AND THE ARTISTS.

be greatly surprised to find that he bus have a master here. ome, and by the byways rather than down the beaten road.

sion that a great deal of the current art is ephemeral in its character. Much of sincere. Men take up the profession of sire to do the work, and so paint pictures as one makes shoes, having learned the trade and secured customers for his wares. But the inevitable painters, those who must paint at any cost, are not always satisfactory painters. The impulse is generally in a nature that cannot direct or control it and so we have the melancholy spectacle of an ineffective mar-

One thing is certain, there are many who can paint and paint well, who know their trade, can handle their tools with confidence and facility, who can, indeed, give odds to their betters in the mechanics of their art. If one of these trained painters should happen to become possessed of an interesting and personal ideal we might suddenly be surprised by the advent of a master. There are cotemporary painters, Americans, who have this personal quality, who have worthy ideals to which they are loyal at all times; but as a rule they are not the men who have mustered the mechanics of their art; they are, however, interesting and important factors in the development of this American art that the critics are

old masters and the current painters is this: The old masters were men of ideals. passing out of the galleries we carry vitalize a national art. with us hope based on that which is new. The Washington Artists. vital, and persuasive in the one canvas that arrested us as we scanned the exhibition walls.

But in the midst of all this mass of ineffectively clever work, we would do well to remember one or two things. It is essential that the painter should be a good eraftsman. We are rapidly meeting painter should have a worthy ideal. Now the next thing to having an ideal of one's own is to believe in some man who has en ideal; for faith in something is easenin another man's faith is better than ne faith at all. The young American painter makes a god of Whistler, and after all and erratic painter it must be admitted that he has ideals, and that there is an intensely personal quality in his work.

Whistler's Technique. ties of technique, but enchains us by Henry B. Snell, D. the intelligent manipulation of the pig- Vonnoh, Robert Reid, Horatio Walker, ments. It is the Whistler who observes George De Forest Brush. irrests us before his canvases.

things themselves. A fabric, a porcelain Holmead Avenue.

The modern critic would seem to be a vase, a stretch of still water under man out in the road, shading his eyes the moon, a human face or figure. with his hand, and pearing far down the uninterested and unoccupied, appeal to ways for approaching figures. He seeks him in a way that makes us indifferent the "coming man" in art, the "coming to the relative importance of the things man" in literature," and is ready with he paints. It is art for art's sake, but it a prophecy or a doubt at every little is far away from the legerdemain of the cloud of dust stirred by the feet of chance ordinary clever technician. If quality pedestriams. Some day, no doubt, he will alone can stamp a man master, then we

Before the comprehensive and virile canvasses of the great painters we may One may easily arrive at the conclu- reckon this man a dilettante, but his works are representative of modern art achievements. Their qualities are essenit is perfunctory and much erratic and in- tially modern. He has built, it is true, on the old foundations, basing his art on painting for various reasons rather than old masters; he has borrowed freely from for the one valid one, an irrepressible de- the Japanese, but there is that personal note in his work that will be in some form a characteristic of the art that shall arrive in that distinctive period we are all looking and longing for. The essential modernity of Whistier's works-and let it be said now that this is not a critieism or "appreciation" of Whistler; he is used here for illustration-is in the peculiarly sensitive and refined quality of his perceptions. He illustrates a modern point of view; his art is the expression of a modern spirit. In the franker and larger perceptions of the old masters these subtle relations of tone and value were disregarded.

#### Color in the Modern Eye.

As civilization advances the senses grow acute and sensitive. Primitive races regard color in its primary phases in reds and yellows and blues as they advance in culture. Colors are perceived in divisions and then in subdivisions until the sensitive modern eye perceives them in the highest forms of alternation as well as subdivision.

The old art is more virile, more penetrating, more comphehensive; it is franker, bolder, and more spontaneous; it Old Masters and Modern Painters. carries its learning more lightly, less con-A marked difference in the work of the sciously, and altogether is a more manly and more positive expression of definite ideals. The modern lacks faith, hence he moved by positive impulses, and at the questions his ideals and becomes experisame time were masters of their craft. mental. If he falls in with scientific ma-The current painter is a master of his terialism he will be brutally realistic: craft with restricted ideals, or a man of resisting 'his he becomes revolutionary, ideals, restricted in his means of expresseven anarchical. It is to the credit of the sion. Here in America we have arrived painter we have used in illustration that at a point where the assured use of the he has avoided these extremes without tools is commonly inslated upon and the being swamped in that middle ground of assumption of technical mastery which the commonplace where the temperature can never be real mastery without an is too equable for real emotions of any dequate motive for the technique, gives sort, and it may be repeated that the ada curiously perfunctory character to the miration expressed for Whistier's work mass of canvascs in current exhibitions. may indicate (let us hope it does indicate) Here and there at care intervals we pause an undeveloped undercurrent of feeling before a picture that commands our that may eventually break through the interest as well as our attention, and trammels of enforced mannerisms and

The circular announcing the dates and onditions of the coming exhibition of the Society of Washington Artists, will be issued tomorrow. The society invites exhibits in oil pastel, burnt-wood, miniatures and sculpture, which have never been publicly exhibited in Washington before. this requirement. It is essential that the The dates for receiving exhibits at the New York Avenue entrance of the Corcoran Gallery, are Monday and Tuesday, March 3 and 4. The private view and reception will be held Saturday, March 15, tial to the salvation of a painter and faith and the exhibition will be open to the poblic on Sunday, March 16. Every effort is being made by the executive committee to make the coming exhibition surhas been said for and against that gifted pass all former annals in point of excellence, and to insure this forty-five of America's strongest painters have been invited to contribute. The list includes such names as John W. Alexander, Frank W. Benson, Bruce Crane, Kenyon Cox. A Whistler canvas in an exhibition William M. Chase, Walter Clark, W. A. makes apparent the common lack of this | Coffin, Cecelia Beaux, Thomas W. Dewpersonal charm in current work. Whist- ing. Charles H. Davis, Ben Foster, Bolton ler's work commends itself for its quali- Jones, John La Farge, Henry W. Ranger, omething that is quite beyond and above | Thayer, Frederick Dielman, Robert W.

rather than the Whistler who paints, who Most of these men have been seen by members of the executive committee and It is not an art that appeals to the have promised to be well represented. lover of incident; it is an exquisite ap- Circulars will be furnished upon applicapreciation of the charms inherent to tion to H. Hobart Nichols, secretary, 2457

# THE BUSY LIFE OF POPE LEO XIII.

The audience granted "en masse" al- | then it is the turn of Mgr. Augeli, the most daily to visitors and the receptions | favorite secretary, with his cuttings from ficers and to prelates, priests, and friars n the least the old Pontiff.

next morning he was again at the altar ceived and answered despatches of con-Bishops, and from Catholic associations of every nationality, tiring the secretaries who wrote under his dictation, On twelfth day he sat in state on his throne hearing the "pros" and "cons" for the anonization of the blessed Bartolomea case in an elegant Latin speech of an bour's duration.

agenarian. Every morning there is business to be transacted with the Cardinal Secretary of State, on the French congregations, on the Spanish concordat, on the threatened visit in Rome of the Emperor of King Edward, on the Italian divorce bill, and, last but not least, on the imminent issue of the bull which is to reorganize ecclesiastical affairs in the Phil-

ippines. Other cardinals, heads of departments, or, to use the curia phraseology, prefects | tions to the sinews of this holy war. of congregations, are to be received, each cardinal with a mass of papers-petitions. to be discussed, revised, or signed, and world,

o Cardinals, diplomats, household of the world's press affecting the Holy Sec. Nor do the affairs of state and of the without number do not seem to fatigue church, which the over-active Pontiff personally supervises, monopolize his At midnight on Christmas Eve Leo said time so as to divert his attention from mass, not sitting down as some badly in- the financial business of the papacy. Carformed reporters asserted, but standing dinal Mocenni, the head of the papal like any priest of half his age, and the treasury, becomes a very important personage at the close of the year. He is celebrating the second and third mass of frequently closeted with his Holiness, the Nativity; on New Year Day he re- submitting accounts, which are closely scrutinized, and reports on the paying gratulations from sovereign princes and departments of the Vatican. His emipresidents, from absent Cardinals and nence is said to have reported favorably on the financial prospects of the incoming year.

The Peter pence revenue prospers, business is brisk in the departments where briefs, dispensations, exemptions, and benefices are granted, and ample bal-Capitanio, the founder of the order of ances result in favor of the pontifical Sisters of Charity, and he summed up the | coffers. This is a most agreeable outlook to Lee, who, at the present moment, is devoting all his spare cash to But this is the more perceptible, though stem the current of incredulity which is not, by far, the most trying work, during invading Rome from socialistic quarters the last fortnight, of this wonderful non- and to oppose the inroads of Protestant missionaries.

An association for the preservation of the faith has been started under papal auspices, cheap editions of the gospels in vernacular and with notes are being of Austria to the King of Italy, on the published, Catholic schools for the poor non-invitation to the coronation pageant are established in opposition to free thinking academies and Protestant tuition, and wealthy cardinals, such as Casselta, Casali, and Macchi, and plurallata like Cardinals Oreglia and Vannutelli, are continually incited by the Holy Father to increase their already ample contribu-

The venerable occupant of the chair of St. Peter, in spite of age and fainting appointments, drafts of briefs and bulls fits, is one of the most busy men of the

# She Had Tried.

Mr. D. Speptic-My dear, I wish you'd prepare something occasionally to tempt

my appetite. His wife-The idea! Why, you haven't my appetite to tempt.-Catholic Standard and Times.

A Hint From Pa.

Pa (from upper landing, to daughter entertaining her "steady" in the parlor)-Gladys, what time is it?

Gladys-I don't know.pa; our clock isn't going. "How about George?"-Richmond Dis-